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FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

"What's in a name?" I fear not much
If we but use it as a crutch
To help us as we limp along
Life's roads of right and lanes of wrong.

But if you ask, "What's in an aim?"
Tho' we pronounce it just the same
I'd answer that it holds the whole
Of the achievement of the soul.

(Copyright, 1916.)

The United States exported 75,000,000 pairs of shoes in the past year, thereby helping the people of other countries to run into debt.

In the Chicago election on Tuesday the women polled only half as many votes as they did in 1915. Having tried voting they have probably decided it is not nearly so much fun as bridge or the movies.

Three Portuguese sailors are dead after drinking from a bottle labeled "rum" which they found on a German steamer seized by the Portuguese government. Judging by its effect the concoction must have been intended to wipe out an army or two.

A bill is to be introduced in the New York legislature which its author claims will save the consumers of eggs \$9,000,000 annually. A measure, very likely to require more work of the hens, suggested by the Borland amendment, which is to save \$4,000,000 a year.

Amateur strategists are reproaching England because her troops were not sent to the defense of Verdun. France, of course, will feel deeply indebted to them for calling public attention to this omission, which seems to have escaped the attention of her generals.

The German government is reported as resentful of the attitude of the United States in refusing to co-operate for the purpose of saving American lives on the high seas. From past experiences it would appear that if any co-operating is to be done it should be with the allies.

The New York newspapers tell the story of a man who had a "strange premonition" that he was soon to be arrested, and which came true. In view of the fact that considerable evidence has been discovered connecting him with forgery and embezzlement, his "premonition" doesn't appear so strange, after all.

"If all the horses died tomorrow we should all starve to death," according to an official of the Massachusetts Protective Association for Horses. "We depend upon the horse for what we eat and for what we wear." So it is only in our imagination that the horse appears so dejected nowadays, or else he hasn't heard how important he still is to mankind.

The fact that the British government finds itself forced into horse racing by the gift of a \$300,000 stud is causing amused comment on both sides of the water. And yet, as a matter of recent history, the United States government entered some of its army horses in races on the Maryland tracks where they won purses, though it is not recorded that Uncle Sam bet on them.

"Of course, no one would accept money from a divorced husband unless she were a confirmed invalid or had little children to support," declared a New York feminist. "If a woman cannot stand it to live with a man, certainly the touch of his money would be intolerable to her." It is difficult to reconcile this statement with the fact that alimony is as firmly established a national institution as ice cream or roast turkey.

Thousands of pamphlets entitled "Manifesto of the Gibraltar Restitution League" are being distributed in this country, urging an uprising against the British for the purpose of restoring Gibraltar to the Spanish. The circulars are printed in both English and Spanish. The fact that there is nothing in the pamphlet to indicate its origin justifies the suspicion that it is not Spanish, at any rate.

One of the largest linen producers in Great Britain told the Association of British Chambers of Commerce that whenever he required exact technical details concerning linen he was obliged to seek it in the American consular reports, which contained better information concerning linen than the British government possessed. Some Congressmen may now be expected to introduce a bill to abolish consular reports on the ground that they give aid to our commercial rivals.

Politicians seeking to embarrass Mr. Hughes by asking impertinent questions forget that if a justice of the Supreme Court sends a fellow to jail for contempt the only appeal is to heaven.—Boston Transcript.

Delay Which Invites Danger.

Delay in a vote by Congress on the question whether or not the government shall warn its citizens that they must abandon their rights in obedience to the demands of Germany and Austria is, if not dangerous, at least inimical to American interests at a critical moment. Delay is not necessary and should not be permitted, because in Berlin and Vienna it gives the impression that Congress is wavering between support of the President and support the Teutonic Emperors.

If the leaders of the President's own party do not bring the necessary resolution before the two Houses at once that imperative duty should be taken out of their hands by the Republicans and performed with dispatch. But, as Senator Lodge said yesterday and as The Herald has said, it is not a party question. It is a question whether the legislative bodies of this government are to say to the President "you are wrong and the Kaiser is right," or whether they are to say "you are right and the Kaiser is wrong." The issue is no broader. The very agitation of the question renders a sweeping vote of confidence in the President imperative, unless we wish to notify Germany and Austria that our government has collapsed over the submarine issue. Congress is fully aware of the object of the President's endeavors during a whole year of negotiation over our rights on the high seas. It cannot at this time hold him up to the Teutonic governments repudiated and disarmed. Then why not act instantly and unanimously? Every day of delay will lessen the effect of a vote of confidence. That he has already waited two days for compliance with his urgent request is astounding. That the Democratic leaders fear the result of a vote is inconceivable. If they believe that the Kaiser can command a majority against the President in Senate or House their estimate of the patriotism of the nation's statesmen is poor indeed. No such roll of dishonor is possible.

Men in Congress have expressed the fear that the President's policy may lead to war. Doubtless they are prematurely frightened into expressing in effect preference for a policy that leads inevitably to dishonor. But since they are so keen to discover the possibility of war in the President's course it is possible they cannot see in their own course an unmistakable invitation to Teutonic aggression? Or would they surrender all and proclaim to the world the abandonment of our traditions and our ideals and the supplanting of the Monroe doctrine by the new doctrine of peace at any price?

Use of Schools on Sunday.

The Board of Education is to be commended for deferring action upon the question of permitting the schools of Washington to be used for the purpose of public assemblage on Sundays until it can obtain all the information that is available regarding the result of similar experiments in other cities and gives the subject careful consideration. A casual view of the situation would very likely result in a verdict in favor of such use of the schools; in fact it would appear quite appropriate to permit the use of the buildings for the discussion and furtherance of projects for the public benefit; but since experience is always the surest guide, the wisdom of the Board in seeking information elsewhere is not to be questioned.

While there will be no general sympathy with the view that such use of the public school buildings on the Sabbath is unseemly, very careful consideration must necessarily be given to the purposes for which the schools are to be used at any time and on Sundays especially. The Board of Education, of course, would be in absolute control and could be depended upon to exercise due discrimination, and herein the possibility of ill feeling and friction readily suggests itself. The board might decide that a public meeting for some specific object could in all propriety be held in a public school building on Sunday, and the public might approve with practical unanimity; and yet the very next application for such permission that was either granted or denied might cause a storm. A gathering in the interest of the eradication of tuberculosis would doubtless be readily sanctioned, but when the promoters of graceful posture for strap-hangers or the society for the correction of pigeon toes were denied the use of the schools, they would very likely be disposed to regard themselves as victims of unjust discrimination. Certain meetings held on Sundays in New York for instance could never be permitted in the public schools of Washington, though the persons interested would resent any imputation that they were not public benefactors.

It cannot be doubted that the opening of the schools for other than educational purposes would mean trouble for the school authorities and create a measure of discord among the citizens. Whether the benefits derived would outweigh these undesirable conditions has not yet been demonstrated. It is gratifying therefore to learn that the Board of Education is making a thorough investigation before acting, and it may be depended upon to render the right decision.

Gov. Glynn's Reply to Mr. Root.

Former Gov. Martin H. Glynn presented a very able defense of President Wilson's policies before the New York State Democratic convention, replying in detail to the charges embraced in the recent attack of Mr. Root. It is safe to say, however, that the general public will be far less impressed by Gov. Glynn's somewhat labored and in a sense technical explanation of the broad and sweeping allegations leveled at the administration by Mr. Root. The latter flared forth with the terrific arraignment of the prosecutor, and Gov. Glynn replied with arguments better calculated to convince a Supreme Court than a jury. It is rather surprising, too, that the convention in the Empire State representing the party in control of the national government should so completely submit to the role of defendant selected for it by its opponents and permit its keynote speaker to apply himself almost exclusively to the task of justifying the past.

A Wanderer.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

A man went sighing through the day, wishing he might be somewhere else. Those nearest to him who might have been dearest caused him vexation of spirit. The men he associated with in his affairs he despised. If he could only escape. If he could only be free. There were places that he longed to go to, where he felt sure he should be happy.

At last the time came when the man was able to gratify his ambition. He determined to roam. He first went to the place that he thought he should like best of all places in the world. When he reached there he looked about eagerly. It was all he had pictured it to be. Then he drew a long breath that was almost like one of his old sighs. He assured himself that for a long time the place would seem strange; but when he had grown used to the life, he would be at peace.

As the days passed, however, he grew not more happy, but less happy. The people that he met were different from himself and different from the people he had been used to knowing. Instead of liking them, he found himself troubled by them, and disappointed. At home, in the streets, he had disliked meeting so many men that he knew, and he had often dodged out of the way. Now he would have been glad to meet some one that he knew, any one, even one of those men he had avoided, but, of course, he assured himself, the chief trouble lay in the place. It was so depressing that he would not be likely to have this painful experience twice.

But in the next place the experience repeated itself. After enduring it for a short time the man went on to the third of the places. Then from place to place he wandered, always disappointed, always unhappy, till at last he fell into despair. Before he started out he had been better off. His dreams had made him feel that his life was worth living. With each disappointment a dream had been shattered. Now he had not even a dream left. Life had lost its last illusion.

The man sat alone in his room. He felt so wretched that he almost longed to die. He asked himself if there was anything in the world he had to live for. Then, to his astonishment, he found that there was something, the joy of going back to the place where, for many years, he had lived and among the people he had for so many years despised.

The discovery caused him so much surprise that it woke him up. He resolved to get at the meaning of this mystery. For a long time he made a careful study of himself. Could the trouble that he believed to lie outside really lie within? At last he stood up, drawing, after his habit, one of those sighs. But this time it was a sigh, not of discontent and pain, but of relief. He had found out. He had been a fool and a coward and a failure. The great world of man he had tried to reduce to his own limitations. The weaknesses common to humanity at large he had exaggerated and added to his own special weaknesses. The tests that might have brought him victories he had turned into defeats.

The man looked at himself in the mirror. In his face he traced the lines of resentment and suffering. So for years he had been steadily developing the face of a weakling, of one that didn't know how to live. He had been advertising himself as the failure that he was and he had taken himself to strange places with the notion that he could deceive those who had not known him before by passing himself off as a victor. And the spirit that made him a failure at home had made him a failure abroad. He closed his lips tightly, in scorn of himself. Then he drew himself together and turned from that unsightly vision. It wasn't too late. He would go back. He would begin over again.

Once in the street he had a surprise. The place was no longer detestable to him. Nor were the people so interesting or offensive. At least one of his dreams had come back and it had taken on reality. "Perhaps the place hasn't anything to do with it," he said to himself, and he smiled in enjoyment of his new understanding.

For an instant he was tempted to stay in this place, to put it and himself to the test. But there was another test in another place that lured him more strongly.

"I must go where I belong," he said. "I must learn how to live."

And such a yearning seized him for the familiar sights and sounds and for the intimate ties, for all the human relationships that gave meaning to life, that he couldn't wait another day.

How Many Strads Are There?

Not every eminent violinist can be the recipient of a Stradivarius violin as a gift from his admirers, as has just been the good fortune of Mr. John Sander. The supply of Strads is limited. A careful estimate fixes 1,200 as the number of string instruments of all kinds—violins, violas and cellos—made by Antonio Stradivari during the seventy-five years he labored in his workshop in Cremona; and only some 600 are now known to be still in existence. Probably a good proportion of the remainder are scattered over the world in the possession of owners quite ignorant of their value. About twenty years ago quite a number of genuine Strads were discovered in South Africa, in Boer farmsteads, where they had remained in many cases stored away in boxes in the possession of descendants of Huguenots who emigrated to the Cape at the Revolution of the Edict of Nantes.—London Chronicle.

Chicago Graft Charges.

Chicago revelations as to female grafters are hardly in keeping with those bright predictions of the future of the city when women receive the right to vote. Still, it is only fair to say that this is the first exposure of the kind, and the Western States the fair sex has been filling political offices for some years. Their record has been good, even if they have not brought the millennium to pass. As for Chicago, grafting seems to be the rule there—or rather was. If women have fallen victims to a prevailing tendency, blame their environment and give them credit for the clean hands they have shown elsewhere.—Philadelphia Record.

A Squint Toward "Protection."

Although the war problem is an important factor, what we are chiefly interested in now is industrial development. The dyestuff famine affects not only the cotton mills and the cotton trade, but thousands of industries into which aniline colors enter. Through these it goes back to the producer of cotton and other raw materials. It is a problem which is literally interwoven in the very warp and woof of our vast commercial life. Congress can and must make possible both the development and maintenance of this industry in the United States.—Atlanta Constitution.

Injured the Colonel's Chances.

Col. Roosevelt could now earn more than the celebrated \$125 a word paid him for his hunting reports from Africa, if he would cable his inmost thoughts about the performance of Gardner, Cushing, Bird and Washburn. The flat comment of a very close friend of the Colonel is that the four did grave injury to his chances for the Republican nomination. The suspicion appears to be spreading among Republicans that each of the four Gardner and Cushing were thinking more of their own political advantage than of anything else.—Springfield Republican.

His Present Rate.

"What's become of the man who used to tell us that Uncle Sam could lick all creation with one hand tied behind his back?" demands the Philadelphia North American. He's now trying to get the other hand tied there, too.—Boston Transcript.

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. H. JOHNS.

Something entirely new in the discussion of national defense is found in a book entitled "An Army of the People," by Maj. John McA. Palmer, U. S. A., an ardent proponent of which has been received by the War Department. In his treatment of the subject Maj. Palmer gives a picture of a completely organized national force composed of American young men fully organized, equipped and prepared for war.

By adopting the fiction that his national citizenry army has already been organized and that he is simply writing a popular history of an existing institution, Maj. Palmer avoids all of the technical details which are usually Greek to the popular reader. He describes how the recruits were trained and how they gradually developed into divisions and regiments into field armies. In an interesting way it is related how the army was officered by officers from the National Guard graduates of military schools and colleges and other citizen soldiers who had qualified themselves for command, and how its training was supervised and supervised and made uniform by selected officers of the regular army.

While Maj. Palmer describes a national army, and demonstrates most clearly through such an army cannot be formed from our present organized militia, there is nothing in his book that can be offensive or discouraging to the patriotic young men in the National Guard. On the contrary, he recognizes them as constituting one of our greatest military assets. But he points out that their greatest field of usefulness is to lie in the great work of training and organizing a national army of the people. He does not advocate a restrictive militia clause of the constitution, but under the unrestricted power "to raise and support armies."

In formulating its personnel bill the Roosevelt board followed the five-year naval program of the administration. The board endeavors to make the increase in the number of officers correspond with the increase in the number of ships and the strength of the navy. Five years if the board's recommendation is followed there will be twelve additional rear admirals. An annual increase for five years following the approval of the Act of six captains is contained in the bill as submitted. The annual increase for the other grades provides for seventeen commanders and forty lieutenant commanders while junior lieutenants are to be advanced to lieutenants after three years of service from graduation. This increase will provide a flow of promotion from Annapolis to take care of the additional midshipmen that have been authorized by a bill that has already been enacted by Congress.

The department's naval personnel bill as submitted to Congress recognizes the necessity of encouraging expert training in the navy. While an elaborate system of examination is provided, well rounded commanders for the fleet is provided for, provision is made by which officers will be advanced by applying themselves along special lines.

In this subject the board says: "Believing the navy will be benefited as a whole, if a few officers are made available for research work and for duty as instructors or leaders in their particular line, and that officers will not be willing to do so if their advancement is thereby sacrificed, the bill provides that the examinations and tests for promotion be confined to the line of work on which they have been engaged."

The board has left to the discretion of the President the number of officers to be detailed to permanent duty in any one line of work so that the number thus employed can be made to fit changes in the service. The growing importance of aviation, the increased use of electrical appliances on board a ship and other improvements of machinery makes it impossible at this date to foresee the needs of a navy in the lines of specialization.

Capt. George F. Connelly, C. A. C., Capt. M. C. Kerth, Thirtieth Infantry; Lieut. Hagins, Houston, Twenty-eighth Infantry, and George E. Maurer, M. R. C., reported at the War Department yesterday.

Ensign J. M. McMiller, Naval Hospital at Norfolk, reported at the Navy Department yesterday.

Not in Line of Duty.

An unusual case has engaged the attention of the naval authorities, being that of a naval officer who met his death while driving his automobile at night over the public roads at what is described as an excessive speed. The death under such circumstances brought up the question of whether this was in "line of duty" with the effect of entitling the beneficiary named by the officer to receive the six months' gratuity of pay.

The investigation showed that the officer was indulging "in a measured race with the driver of another automobile" and that the speed attained by his machine was sixty-five miles an hour. The Navy Department was not able to discern in the fatality anything which bore a relation to what is ordinarily regarded as death in "line of duty," and there was nothing else to do but to decide "that this dangerous and reckless speed was the direct and proximate cause of his death and that his death was not in the line of duty and was due to his own misconduct."

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.
Sailed—Office for Guantanamo, March 1; Denver for Corinto, February 29; K. 6 for Pensacola, March 1; Macdonough for Pensacola, March 1; Marietta for Vera Cruz, March 1; Norma for Guam, February 29; Panama for cruise up West River, March 1; Prairie for Port au Prince, February 29.
Arrived—San Juan, March 1; Castine at San Juan, March 1; Commodore at San Juan, March 1; Cyclops at Guantanamo, February 29; Fanning at San Juan, March 1; Glacier at La Paz, February 29; Jarvis at San Juan, March 1; Jason at Veracruz, March 1; Jonknie at San Juan, March 1; Jovett at Smithtown Bay, March 1; Lawrence at Bremerton, March 1; McDougal at San Juan, March 1; Maryland at San Francisco, March 1; Monaghan at New Orleans, March 1; Patience at Mayaguez, March 1; Stewart at San Diego, February 29; Washington at Portsmouth, N. H., February 29.

NOTE.
The Virginia, now at Guantanamo, has been ordered to proceed to the Boston and New York ports.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.
Lieut. Commander D. E. Thelen to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. C. Goodford to work Stevens (junior grade) N. Y.
Lieut. (junior grade) W. D. Seed, jr., to work Stevens (junior grade) C. B. Reed, N. Y.
Lieut. (junior grade) G. E. Brandt to home and wait orders.
Ensign Roy Dotter to Abasco.

Ensign Augustus Burgess to C. Garrison to Delphin.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Maves to Abasco.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. M. Hooker to command duty at Maryland.

Assistant Paymaster Joseph Merritt to Abasco.

ARMY ORDERS.

So much of paragraph 22, Special Orders, No. 4, January 1916, relating to the 1st Cavalry, March 1, Eighteenth Infantry, is revoked.

Leave for two months is granted Maj. Charles H. Martin, Eighteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Lawrence R. Weeks, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from assignment to the 124th Cavalry, based on the unexpired list, and is to be assigned to the 1st Cavalry, with a view to the mine planter, Gen. Edward M. C. and for duty.

Brig. Gen. John F. Morrison, U. S. A., is relieved from the command of troops stationed in

OUR COUNTRY—
OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
WOODROW WILSON
A PARTY WITHOUT A LEADER.

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M. LINCOLN had but a short month before his assassination entered upon his second term as President.

The election had been held while General Grant was drawing his lines closer and closer about Petersburg and Richmond, while Sherman was sweeping southward from Atlanta to the coast of Georgia, while the struggle culminated which the last election had brought on.

Passion had stirred in it as in the contest of arms itself, not the ordinary rivalry of parties arrayed against one another by sharp differences of principle, but the deeply excited passion which days of revolution and supreme crisis must always breed.

The war had not run its extraordinary course without touching the very government itself with revolution.

The constitution had been framed with no thought to provide for such days as these, when States were breaking away from the Union and the government was struggling for life itself, and with the unlooked for exigency had come unlooked for and arbitrary acts of power.

The whole authority of the nation had seemed of a sudden to be concentrated in the Executive, without restraint of law. Citizens suspected of sympathy with the southern Confederacy had been arrested and thrown into prison, deported even, upon orders which were no better than lettres de cachet.

Many an undoubted principle of the constitution had seemed as if for the time suspended, in order that the executive and military power might move supreme, to meet a supreme necessity.

Mr. Lincoln had acted oftentimes with the authority of almost a dictator, and had permitted his Secretaries, particularly the Secretary of War, a license of power greater even than he would have himself used.

Individual rights had seemed for a time suspended.

The men who knew the President and were near him saw no permanent danger in all this, for they knew the

Tomorrow: The Terrible Cost.

Admission Free

China, and will proceed to Manila, and will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to the command of the Philippine Islands, to be about April 5, for the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment.

Leave for two months is granted Second Lieut. Henry Jones, First Field Artillery.

Leave for two months is granted Second Lieut. Henry D. P. Mumfries, Ninth Cavalry.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles E. Morton, Infantry.

The resignation by First Lieut. Harry G. Wood, Medical Reserve Corps, of his commission, is accepted.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

First Lieut. Richard U. Nicholas, Major, Engineer School, is relieved from duty at the Engineer School and is assigned to the First Battalion of Engineers, First Lieut. Francis K. Newcomer, Gordon R. Young, and Rufus W. Putnam are assigned to the Second Battalion of Engineers, to take effect April 1.

Leave for two months is granted Second Lieut. Harry A. Flint, Fourth Cavalry.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Robert C. Williams, U. S. A., retired, recruiting officer, Capt. Preston P. Holcomb, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster

Corps, to take effect March 4, vice Capt. Warren W. Whitcomb, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place on or about April 5, for the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment.

First Lieut. Homer E. Oldfield, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, and will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for assignment to a company.

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